NAVAL RESERVES NOT THE SEA VIC-TIMS RUNOR DESCRIBED THEM.

They Bid Go to Bed Supperless, While Shirt-ing Long Island to Learn Its Shore To-pography, but Were Subjected to No Giber Inconvenience At No Time in Peril. In his law office at 45 Cedar street William H. Stayton out yesterday making excuses to his friends and acquaintances because he and five companions were not, as was supposed, when at sea in a small boat, subjected to the horrors of hunger and thirst, all but swamped by the tumultuous billows, threatened with disaster on a shore, and in other respects the victims of the perils encountered by those who go down to the sen in ships. Mr. Stayton, who is Lieutenant in command of the Fourth division of the Naval Reserve, would be glad to be the hero of as many adventures as his friends credit him with, and is beginning to feel rather ashamed of himself because he isn't. But he is willing to be, if ever opportunity offers. In the meantime he was explaining ho the things really happened, and would be glad to have somebody explain to him who put upon the market the extraordinary account of his adventures in Long Island Sound. It is true that he and five companions did take a trip on Long Island Sound, and the occasion therefor goes

back by a chain of events to England and the

examination of the graduating class in the

Royal Naval Academy at Greenwich. This examination took place some months ago and had for its subject "The Best Method of Capturing Long Island Sound. "Now it came to the ears of the Naval War College at Newport that our English cousins were studying up on this subject. Accordingly, the examination text " How Best to Defend Long Island Sound great deal of careful work, as the shores Sound are much indented extremely irregular. The Naval War College men, while thoroughly up on all deen-sea matters pertaining to the coast. have had comparatively little opportunity to make a careful study of such shores as those of Long Island Sound. Accordingly, a message was sent to the Naval Reserve, most of whose vicinity, asking that a party be detailed to report on the Connecticut coast, after carefully examining it. Such report was to include nos sible harbors for torpedo boats; locations along

examining it. Such report was to include possible harbors for torpedo boats; locations along the shore favorable for the concealment of amail forces to operate such boats; location of creeks and bays; favorable places for an enemy to land, and best method of preventing such landing; places suitable for masked batteries, topography of bays, creeks, dc, and situation of railroads and telegraph lines near the shore.

For this work Lieut, William H. Stayton and twelve men were detailed. In a 30-foot cutter they started on July 3, explored the Connecticut coast, and left their boat at Fisher's Island on July 11. The officer then asked that enough men be detailed to bring the cutter back along Long Island to study the topography of that shore. Five men, all familiar with Long Island were detailed. They are Boatswain's Mate Seagrave, and Seamen Lewis E. Tuzo, H. Southgate, H. P. Haggerty, and Scudder Smith. As the hoat is a good load for twelve men to row, Lieut. Stayton decided that his six men couldn't do much with the oars, and accordingly decided to step the two masts and sail her. After a hearty lunch at Fisher's island, they started on Saturday noon for Mattituck, the nearest Lown. By way of provisions they took a bucket of fresh water. The wind was not very favorable, and the boat was obliged to point pretty close into the wind. Now the cutter has no centreboard or keel, and its mode of progress in any other direction than before the wind is peculiar, consisting in three feet leeway for every one foot ahead. At this rate the sallors saw that they wouldn't make Mattituck, and after sailing for twelve hours they reached shore and found that they were eight miles from the place where they wanted to land. As there was no town nearer than Mattituck the question to bis men:

"Shall we spend the night here, or run over to hat Connecticut alone, were they wanted to hat the connecticut alone, we see the side of the connecticut alone, where we can find a tow the found.

put the question to his men:

"Shall we spend the night here, or run over to
the Connecticut shore, where we can find a town and get a meal."

The wind would have taken them over there in two hours, but the men were game, or perhaps they had had enough of the peculiar sailing qualities exhibited by their craft.

"We might as well stay here," soid they. "We can stand it."

can stand it."

So they took a drink of water all around, tightened their belts, and went to sleep. Early in the morning they awoke with ravenous appetites, and, gently impelled by a favoring breeze, skirted the coast until they heard the welcome

skirted the coast until they heard the welcome cry from one of their number:
"Red barn on the port quarter."
They put for that red barn, and located a farmhouse fust beyond it. To the residents of the louise the hungry sallors related that they had not eaten for twenty hours, whereupon the farm people produced eggs, milk, and bread in large quantities. Just how much they ate Lieut. Stayton does not care to say, but he acknowledges it was considerable. After that they skirted along to Cold Spring Harbor, where the Lieutenant left his men to make the rest of the rip alone, and himself came on here yesterday. In some way terrible rumors of disaster had preceded him, and when he reached his office his partners crowded around him and said, anxiously:

il, old man, how goes it? Feeling pretty weak still?"
"No; feel like a three-year-old," returned the

No; feel like a three-year-old," returned the Lieutenant.

"Boat all smashed up. I suppose," suggested one. "Any of the other boys hurt?"

"Are you fellows guying or are you qualifying for Bloomingdale?" inquired the object of their sollcitude.

Then came explanations on both sides; but

ing for Bloominguale? Inquired the object of their solicitude.

Then came explanations on both sides; but there was more to come, and all day long Mr. Stayton was besteged with friends who called to congratulate him on his escape and invite him to have a drink. If he had accepted one-tenth of these invitations he would now be in an alcoholic ward. When a SUN reporter called on him yesterday Mr. Stayton had just explained to three callers in succession that he was not a gaunt and haggard survivor of a terrible ailventure, and he was going over it again, with exemplary patience, for the benefit of the reporter when interrupted by the telephone. This is what the reporter heard him say at the telephone:

telephone:
"Hello. Yes; this is Mr. Stayton."
"Hey? No, and I'm not going to any hospital. either." Who sent word to my family? I wish they'd

"Who sent word to my family? I wish they'd drop the ting."
"Survivors? What survivors? Oh, of course they're all alive and all right, too."
"Oh, shipwreck be hanged. No, I tell you, nobody was drowned or starved or died of thirst. If you're anxious about it, I can state nositively that none of us was poisoned or shot or run over by a railway train or struck by lightning or a trolley car or sandbagged by a band of masked robbers or made to walk the plank by pirates or blown up by a dynamite blast or—what? What lee shore? Oh, the dev—say, look here, you come down here and l'il tell you all about it. fixed-by."

you come down here and I'll tell you all about it. Good-by."
"That's the way it's been all day," lamented Mr. Stayton, turning to the reporter. "I'd like to get the man who first started this thing. Now if you'll excuse me, I'll go out and buy a phonograph and fill it jam full of explanations and denials, set it up here in the office, hire a boy to turn the crank, and leave it for the benefit of any more of my anxious and inquiring friends who may come in later."

A CO-OPERATIVE COLONY.

Its Members Say They Have Only Succeed ed in Creating a " Hell Upon Earth,"

VICTORIA, B. C., Aug. 14.-The Melbourne Ar. gus contains the results of the visit of M. De C. Findlay, the Secretary of the British Legation at Argentine, to the new Australian cooperative settlement in Paraguay. He considers that the colonists started with everything in their favor free land, immunity from taxation, good cli mate, and a certain command of capital. He regards the settlers as a fine class of men, but very independent in character, hard to lead, and impossible to drive.

Their efforts to found a Utopia appear to have

failed, for within thirteen weeks of their arrival some of their number assured Mr. Findlay that they had only created a "hell upon earth."

they had only created a "hell upon earth." Disputes had arisen owing to three men breaking the total abstinence agreement and this resulted in eighty-five of the settlers leaving.

Ar. Findlay says that Mr. Lane, the Chairman of the acsociation, regarded the articles and agreements as being as inflexible as the code of the Medes and Persians. Any infringement must be summarily dealt with, without regard to extenuating circumstances. Mr. Lane's idea is that a man is either "straight" or "not straight," and in the latter case he must go.

Mr. Findlay evidently thinks that Mr. Lane's views will be found "too straight," and that his administration is tee strict for ordinary men, though he admits that should his ideal be realized be may found a peculiar people, like Cromwell's frousides, and, like them, may accomplish great things. Mr. Findlay is convinced that had the colony been started on an individualistic basis, and with no complicated regulations, not a man would have left the settlement.

Wellde Held on Mrs. Convoy's Charge. PERTH AMBOY, N. J., Aug. 14.-Fred Weilde, who is charged with trying to blow up Mrs. Ann's Corney with gunpowder concealed in a billet a wood, has been held by Justice Tobias Grave in \$400 ball for his appearance before the Grand Jusy.

SALVATION ARMY'S BUILDING.

Three Corner Stones Laid for the New

Mrs. Ballington Booth surprised the Salvation Army last evening by making known the fact hat she had privately secured \$0,055 in subcriptions from her personal friends toward payne for the erection of the new headquarters The announcement was as big a surprise to Gen Booth as anybody else. He has been away from the city, and Mrs. Booth worked quietly secur-

ng the subscriptions while he was absent. The occasion was the laying of the corne stones there were three of the new headquarters on the south side of Fourteenth street. setween Sixth and Seventh avenues. The street was crowded with men and women in the uni form of the army, and a salvation brass band added to the enthusiasm. Time and again the gathering burst into hallefujahs, amens, and heers, and Mrs. Booth's announcement was re netwed with prolonged cheering.

When Gen. Booth stepped forward to make be opening address Major Edie also stepped forward and presented to him a silver trowel with a rosewood handle. The trowel bore this nscription: "Presented to Commander and Mrs. Ballington Booth on the occasion of the laying of the corner stone of the Mrs. Booth Memorial building, Aug. 14, 1894. Jesus Christ simself being the chief corner stone of all." Commander Booth prefaced the laving of the

first corner stone with a brief address, "Our building will not be a fine marble palof Jesus Christ. The Salvation Army is not going to give up the ungloved hand for the

of Jesus Christ. The Salvation Army is not going to give up the ungloved hand for the kid glove. We shall not substitute the church bell for the drum, and at our meetings the cornet will be preferred to the piano or organ."

Here Mr. Booth commended the work of the Army, and laid a \$3,000 cheek, subscribed by the members of the army, on the corner stone. This stone is in the northwestern corner and is inscribed: "Laid to the honor of tiod by Gommander Ballington Booth in behalf of Gen. William Booth, the founder of the Salvation Army. The God of Heaven. He will prosper us: therefore His servants will arise and build."

When Commander Booth had finished Mrs. Booth was introduced. She was to lay the corner stone in the middle of the building.

"I think my husband may forgive me for including in a secret." she said, "and I have one which I wish to divulge at this moment. Let no man dare in say that a woman cannot keep a secret, for I think I have kept this one, and it is the fact that I have secured \$9.05% in subscriptions while my husband was away."

Mrs. Booth then read the list of contributors. Among them were: J. M. Corneil, \$400; Mrs. McAlpin, \$100; Miss Taurston, \$55; Mrs. tieorge Innes, \$100; A Friend, \$100; James Talcott, \$1,000; twenty-minute collection at the Mountain House, Mohawk, \$1,250; William E. Dodge, \$5,000; A Friend, \$500; The stone laid by Mrs. Booth bore these words: "Laid by Mrs. Ballington Booth in memory of Catherine Booth, the mother of the Salvation Army, Aug. 14, 1804. Let her own works prevail here."

The corner stone in the eastern corner was laid by J. M. Cornell, who has been interested in

vail here.

The corner stone in the eastern corner was laid by J. M. Cornell, who has been interested in the army for years. It was inscribed as follows:

"Laid by J. M. Cornell, Eag., of New York, Aug. 14, 1894. Jesus Christ hinself being the chief

After the ceremonies the army went to the old Asbury M. E. Church in Washington Square,

MRS. GILLEN WAS SELF-SLAIN.

Her Little Daughter by a First Husband

No one called little Stella Ronan vesterday her mother's room. She lives with her stepfather, Thomas Gillen, who keeps a saloon near Calvary Cemetery, in the Blissville section of Long Island City. Contrary to custom, the child found the door leading into her mother's room tightly closed. There was no answer to her repeated knocks and calls, so, placing her little houlder against the door, she finally succeeded in pushing it in. Then she caught sight of a ghastly object, which made her speechless with fright. Stretched out on the bed was the lifeless body of the mother she was seeking. There was a wound in the right temple. Close to one of

On recovering from her first shock the child hastened from the room in search of her stepfather, whom she found in the yard. Together they returned to the room. Overcome by grief Gillen sat down with his head between his hands. Gillen sat down with his head between his hands, while the child stood by him. Soon the neighborhood learned of the tragedy and Policeman Parks entered the house to make an investigation. Although Mrs. Gillen had a revolver of her own, the weapon which inflicted the death wound, Gillen acknowledged, belonged to him. Then it was also known that the couple had not been on the best terms, owing, it is said, to Mrs. Gillen's violent temper and craving for drink. To Policeman Parks's mind these were all suspicious circumstances, so he placed Gillen under streat and escorted him to the station house, where Gillen made a statement.

pictors erreunstances, so he placed Gillen under stress and escorted him to the station house, where Gillen made a statement.

Among other things, he asserted he had no knowledge of his wife's movements when she left him to go to bed the night before. She had been out drinking during the day, and returned about 9 o'clock in company with several other women. She had a whiskey flack, and as Gillen attempted to follow her up stairs she called out to him that she would kill him if he taked to enter the room. Accordingly he returned to the barroom, where he spent the night, he heard no disturbance at any time during the hight, and the first intimation he had of the suicide was when he met his stepdaughter. This story was fully horne out later on when Coroner Strong made an investigation.

It was also the opinion of the ductors who made the autopsy that the wound was self-in-flicted. At the conclusion of the autopsy and investigation fillen was released by order of the Coroner.

Gillen has always borne a good reputation.

Coroner.

Gillen has always borne a good reputation. Mrs. Gillen, however, is said to have been an habitual drinker, and when in her cups she annoyed her husband. She was engaged as organist in St. Raphael's Roman Catholic Church in Blissville.

BROOKLYN FULL OF PROFESSORS.

Erudite Persons Swap Sentiments on the Science of Everything.

The meetings of the auxiliary branches of the American Association for the Advancement of Science were continued yesterday in Brooklyn. There were many notable additions to the number of scientists from afar, and it is likely that Brooklyn will swarm with learned men to-day when the forty-third meeting of the association really begins. The Association of Economic Enterpologists

had its opening session yesterday in the Packer Institute, with President L. O. Howard of Washington, D. C., in the chair. D. C. C. L. Martlitt of Washington was elected temporary secretary. The President in his opening address review-

The President in his opening address reviewed the history of economic entomological research, and contrasted the conditions existing at the time Dr. T. W. Harris received a beggarity \$175 for his masterity reports on insects injurious to vegetation in Massachusette with the present period, when the tovernment spends \$100,000 annually in the employment of sixty official entomologists.

Papers were read by distinguished entomologists on various topics bearing on the science. The American Geological Society, the Society for the Promotion of Agricultural Science, and the American Mathematical Society also held meetings.

the American Mathematical Society also held meetings.

At the Polytechnic Institute to-day there will be addresses by Prof. D. G. Brinton, the President ident elect; Vice-Presidents Prof. W. A. Rogers, Prof. Franz Bozs, Prof. Samuel Colvin, Henry Farquhar, Prof. George C. Comstock, Prof. Lucien M. Underwood, and Prof. Thomas H. Norton, At the evening session, in the Academy of Music, there will be an address by Prof. William Harkness of Washington, D. C., the retiring President of the association.

LORD RANDOLPH IN SAN FRANCISCO. His Temper Not Improved by the Custom

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 14.- Lord Randolph Churchill arrived here to-day from Victoria by steamer, with his wife, physician, and valet. He was in ugly temper because the customs officers. insisted on examining all the articles in the twenty-air parcels of his luggage. While Lady Churchill looked the picture of health, his face was pinched and sallow and his nerves seemed unstrung.

The party will visit Yosemite, and then Raudolph will seek recuperation in the South Scas.

Montclair Amuses Herself in Order to Ald Her Mospital.

MONTCLAIR. Aug. 14.-A fête champetre was given this afternoon and evening on the grounds of the Montelair Athletic Club in aid of the Mountainside Hospital. The club house and grounds were decorated with flags and busting, and at night colored lanterns lighted up the scene.

At 5 octook a burlesque baseball game was played between nine fat men and nine lean men dressed in fantastic women's costumes. To end the day an original operatia was given, entitled the day an original operatia was given, entitled "My Cousin Pycke, or a Tragedy in a Garden."

NEW AUSTRALIAN MINES.

DISCOVERY OF A GOLD BONANE,

NEAR COOLGARDIE. Ore That Is One-quarter Pure Gold-Poun by Six Bisheartened Prospectors - It

Great Increase of Mining in the Colonies, MELBOURSE, July 6. - News from west Australla shows that the new mining camp at Coolgardie may attract some of the prospectors who are now pouring into South Africa. This camp Is only a little over six months old. It is on the edge of a great desert, though experiments just completed prove that it is an artesian belt, and that a good flow of water may be secured if one goes deep enough. It had already produced some very rich mines, but the news of the dis covery of the Londonderry mine, which first came out last June, placed it at once on a level with the great Broken Hill camp in New South Wales, which has contributed so many millions to the world's supply of gold.

The Coolgardie camp was first discovered last winter, when some prospectors penetrated the desert in western Australia and after two days journey over a waterless and treeless plain struck a high ridge of hills containing signs of mineral. A little work revealed the same reef formation which extends through the larger part of Australia, and the rock was found well sprinkled with gold. The discoverers staked out claims and came back to civilization for supplies. They told the truth when they said it was a rough country and that no man without a good outfit should attempt to go to the new Despite their warnings, however, a great rush of the unemployed and the adventurous took place from Perth and other points, and within a fortnight there were over 2,000 people the ground. What hardships these prospectors endured may be

the fact that there to water for two whole days' travel over the desert, and the mercury goes up to 140 and 150 degrees in the sun and 120 in the shade. The neat is about like the heat at Yuma, Ari., and, from the description of those who have returned, the country along the road is about a barren as the Colorado desert on the line of the pectors carried all their goods in a wheelbarrow which they trundled along over the dry and dusty road. Water was ten cents a quart, and provisions were fabulously high, flour being sold for five cents a pound and bacon at twenty-five cents a nound.

These prospectors were not discouraged by their hard surroundings, however, and they went to work with such a will that in a fee weeks several promising mines were opened. and capitalists began to flock in and bid for the properties. The best claim was Bayley's, which showed ore that assayed from \$200 to \$500 a ton. A large number of promising locations were developed, and the town soon became full of life and bustle. As all the land around Coolgardie was taken up in a few weeks, the late comers were obliged to strike out and prospect in the vicinity. One party, made up of four men from New South Wales and two from Victoria, struck out for a dry take, south of Coolgardie. They suffered terribly, as in April, when they started, the heat was terrific. They had hard inck also, as they found no good signs, though they explored carefully. large-section. Finally, they concluded to return to Coolgardie and go back to their homes. They had reached a point twelves miles from Coolgardie last May, when they staddenly were rewarded for all their hardships. They made camp in a desolate place, which was broken by great boulders, or "blows," as they are called. These are formed by spurs of quartz rising above the surrince.

Although he bad examined hundreds of these and never found any good signs, one of the party started out with his hammer and laboriously sampled several blows. In rubbing his hand over one large one, he was amazed to see signs of gold. He broke off a piece and found it the richest quartz he had ever laid eyes on. Below the broken piece he could see traces of a reet, and it flashed across his minithat here was the bonanza he and his partners had been seeking. So he made his way back to camp, showed his specimens, and the tent was at once struck and moved so as to ever the rich rock. All the neighboring land on the lime of the reef, which projected above the ground like the spinal column of a mammoth animal, was pegged out and entered in their names. Then one man was sent to Coolgardie to buy a "doily." or machine for reducing quartz by hand. With this rade apparatus the four men soon had 4,000 onnees of gold cleared from the rich quartz.

As this represented ever \$500,000, they murring a test. So they decided to carry the gold to Coolgardie and place it in a lank. They pu howed ore that assayed from \$200 to \$500 a ton. A large number of promising locations

Toolgardie and place it in a loads. They put the trensitive in large canvas logs, and by means of a small bondcart they carried it to the town. The manager of the Union Bank weighed it, and the total amounted to 4.270 ounces.

During the three weeks that these men had been at work they had kept their good lack a profound secret. The few passers-by supposed lack were merely prospecting, and no one dreamed that a great treasure was being dug out of this unpromising field. But the deposit of so large an amount of gold led to talk, and by the following day the news was out. The town of Coolgardie went wild, and in a few hours the country about the new nine was swarming with locators. In another fortnight the Londonderry mine had produced an additional The reef, which the lucky owners of the Lor.

The reef which the linexy owners of the Londonderty name struck, is an ironatone formation of glassy mitre, and the gold runs clear through the stone, showing in lumpe. The ore is peculiar and some pieces are richer than any quartz that has been found in Australia in years. The is easily broken off in large chanks. Mr. Bereithole, a well-known expert, after a carrell exomination of the reef, declared that this mine was the richest that has ever been unevered in Australia. To use his own words: "If she goes down there's millions in her." It is evident that the owners have faith in the mine going down, as they have refused very large offers for their interest. Two of the original six sold out to their partners, and the great mine is now owned by Huxley and Elliott of Victoria and Mills of New South Wales. The richest Ben." It weighs about 2:40 pounds, and is estimated to contain more gold than ore. Its value is \$10,000, and this sum Mr. Elliott paid for it in order to preserve it as a specimen. Many of the large pieces of ore that have been crushed contained fully one-fourth pure gold. A few more weeks will show the extent and richness of the reef, as with proper machinery this can readily be determined. If the reef continues to be rich for a few hundred feet the three owners will be converted into millionaires. They are all practical miners, but this is their first great piece of line. In mondy years of hardship.

Is the rapid influx of Afghans, who have warmed in in such numbers that white laborers have little show. Three-Asiatics worked for lower wages than white miners would accept, and they unonopolized the small trades and the carrying business. They also have been taken on as regular workmen in many of the mine, and a number of them have bocated claims, although this is against the Australian law. The matter of granting miners' rights to these Afghans was brought up to the west Australia. Pur heap Asiatics, and if the present laws were not stringent enough to prevent the Afghans from entering into competit

New South Wales that have been the scene of great rushes during the last eighteen months. The miners who have opened these districts had greater hardships to contend with than any of the piensers of California, for the country is fan rougher and there is no placer mining. The salest working mines are the hydrantic claims, known in the colonies as "alluviat," but the greater part of the mining is reef mining, which needs tunnelling and heavy machiners. What the gold output of Australia for 1804 will be cannot be estimated, but it is safe to say that the development of so many new districts will be sure to bring it up to a large figure. What Is Left of the Furniture Is Likely to

NEWTOWN CREEK'S SMELLS.

They Are Officially Sampled by the State

A smelling expedition up the Newtown Creek vas participated in yesterday by Dr. D. F. O'Donohue of Syracuse, President of the State Board of Health, Dr. J. F. Barnes of Albany, Secretary, and Dr. Edwards of Gloversville, accompanied by Robert Griffith as representative of the Seventeenth Ward Citizens' Association of Brooklyn. A tugboat was engaged for the occasion, and it was a sort of a hurry-up trip from end to end of the creek; but, judging from sundry pointed remarks made by the committee at trying periods during the expedition, the excursion was a great success from an olfactory standpoint. When the smellers got back they wanted to know if there were any other smells known to mankind that they hadu't smelled in their brief trip. If there were, they suggested that they would just like to sample them as

their brief trip. If there were, they suggested that they would just like to sample them as curiosities.

But one stop was made during the trip, and that was when the explorers bravely attempted to board a night soil boat. After a few moments' consideration they concluded they could just as well interview the Captain of the craft from the deck of the tug. The Captain was a German, and owing to his limited knowledge of English the interview was prolonged and painful. The committee, however, finally drew off in apparent good order.

When they got safely back to shore Dr. O'Donohue gave way to reflections, in the course of which he took occasion to remark:

"It's strange the Brooklyn people can't control their own affairs. They asked to be exempted from the general law, and their request was complied with. Now they appeal to the State Board of Henith to step in and squelch these stenches. Both Brooklyn and Long Island City contribute to the polintion of this creek, and it is a matter for the local Health Boards. They have all the power necessary to deal with this question. However, if they fall to take action, the State Board will have to step in.

The committee will send their report to the Governor. An appeal is to be made by the residents of Long Island City to the State Board of Health to aid them in fighting the soft coal nuisance on the Long Island Railroad. Residents along Borden avenue, in that city, complain that they are unable to rent their places on account of the smoke.

RIVAL UNDERTAKERS.

They Nearly Come to Blows After the

Hearing of a Peculiar Case of Larceny. Undertaker Frank Volk of 395 Palisade avnue, Jersey City Heights, and his assistants, Joseph Mehl and Philip Neibel, had an examination before Police Justice Douglas vesterday on a charge of petty larceny preferred by Mrs. Mary Kennedy. Mrs. Kennedy accused them of stealing a suit of clothes. It was not mentioned in the complaint that the body of John Kennedy, Mary's husband, was in the clothes at the time it was alleged they were stolen.

Kennedy was killed by an Erle Railway train at the west end of the tunnel on Aug. 1. Undertaker Volk was notified by somebody, and he and his assistants hurried to the place and took possession of the body. No objection was made by the califyad men, as they thought that he was Coroner Volk. When Kennedy's family was notified of his death the widow sent for Undertaker James Murrer to take charge of the body. Murrer found the body at Volk's. He made a demand for it, but Volk said he wouldn't give it up until he received \$20 for his services. He did so, however, when Murrer threatened to have him arrested for body snatching. Justice Douglas reserved decision.

After the bearing Murrer and Volk had an alternation in the street in front of the court, which is above Oakland ascenne police station. Murrer weighs about 200 pounds. Volk is dender, but pugnacious. He said something which excited Murrer's wrath.

"If you were a man, and not a graveyard took of evelation! Murrer's weighs above one dertaker Volk was notified by somebody, and

"If you were a man, and not a graveyard ost," excisimed Murrer, "I would break your

I'm as much of a man as you are!" shouted before the little undertaker could finish his marks the big undertaker's fist was under his nose, and the sentence was not finished.

Police Captain Newton threatened to look both men up unless they moved on, and no blood was suffled.

PLUNGER PARDRIDGE CONFINED. Taken to an Inchrinte's Home in Chicago, Where He Makes a Scene.

CRICAGO, Aug. 14.- "Plunger" Ed Pardridge. he millionaire Board of Trade speculator, is a eisoner at the Washingtonian Home, Chicago's sylum for inebriates. He was taken to the home vesterday by his son, who was assisted by several friends. The speculator was placed in charge of the doctor only by main force. He became violent when he was being searched preparatory to a protracted stay, and if required

citement among the inmates of the home as he did on 'Change yesterday. He was handenfled and placed in a box-like apartment, with three blank walls and a grated window on the fourth side. When the physicians and guards left him they overlooked a large locket attached to his watch chain. He managed to reach and unfasten the locket. This contained a small, sharp knife with which he cut his bonds.

He soon parted the leather handcuffs and next broke the leather strap tied around his feet. Then the "Plunger" startled the patients in the courtyard beneath his room. He jumped up to his window and yelled down at the crowd:

"I'm Ed Pardridge; you all know me. They are trying to rob or kill me. I'll give \$500 to the man who will get my lawyer. For God's sake, help me."

As he continued his entreaties he grew more and more excited, and said:

As he continued his entreaties he grew more and more excited, and said:
"If none of you will get my lawyer for \$500, I'll give you \$600, \$700, \$800, \$900, \$1,000. Hurry up. I'll give any one half my fortune if he'll get my lawyer."
When the guards came Pardridge made ready for violence. He stood with a heavy woodes chair uplifted in his hands. As the door opened and the head of the first guard appeared he brought the chair down with a crash. The guard dodged and escaped the blow. With the aid of his companions he threw the "Plunger" on his bed and bound him to it. The employees say that Pardridge's is the worst case they've had to handle for a long time.

A CHERISHED HALF DOLLAR. A Snake Hill Pauper Who West Hungry Rather than Part with It.

John Little, an inmate of the almshouse at Snake Hill, Jersey City, was arrested by Deputy Warden Stewart yesterday for robbing William Holmes of fifty cents. Holmes, who is a crimple cherished the fifty-cent piece of which he was robbed as a souvenir. He says his mother gave it to him on her death bed, and he determined never to part with it. He often suffered the pangs of hunger and cold before he was sent to the almshouse, but he held on to the precious

coin.

He was showing it to Little on Monday, and teiling the history of it, when Little took it from him by force. Little dealed the charge until the coin was found in his possession. He was committed to the county jail. Holmes is happy over the recovery of his souvenir.

Lively Raid on derecy City Crap Players. Police Capt. Farrier of the Gregory street staion, Jersey City, was informed yesterday afternoon that a crowd of colored men were playing craps in a room at the rear of Charles Jackson's craps in a room at the rear of Charles Jackson's saloon, 48 Montgomery street. The Captain sent Detective McGinniss and Policeman Craig to the place. They found the game in full blast, and about sixteen men engaged in it. Detective McGinniss sent word to the station for the reserves and the patrol wayon, and then ratifed the place.

The crap players tumbled over each other in their efforts to escape. Four of them dropped out of the rear windows. Policeman Craig prevented any further escapes in that direction, and Detective McGinniss guarded the front door. When the reserves arrived eleven of the players and Jackson, the proprietor, were arrested. They were all released on bail before midnight.

Order to Nail the Papers On the Boor. Miss Ruth M. Hildreth, who has been in the

and along Riversida Drive on her bicycle, has brought an action in the Superior Court to recover \$5,000 damages from Mrs. Anna Steinhardt, the wife of Benlamin Steinhardt, for infuries castained by her on May 12 last, when
she was run into by a team of horses driven by
the coachman of Mrs. Steinhardt.

Miss Hildreth says that she was knocked off
her bliyels and sustained injuries which contined her to the house for fourteen days. Her
\$1.25 bleyels was annashed. Mr. and Mrs. Steinhardt reade at 40 East Thirtieth street. The
process servers were not permitted to enter the
house, and Judge Freedman granted an order
yesterday to tack the summons and complaint
on the door in case the papers could not be brought an action in the Superior Court to re-

habit of taking a spin through the Central Park

BELLEVUE CLUB'S ORDEAL.

A RAID OF FURNITURE MEN POL-LOWS THAT OF STRES.

Be Carried Of To-day by Mr. Nykes Un-The garrison of Fortress Believue, formerly Cunard House, on Grymes's Hill, Staten Island, was agreeably disappointed vesterday when the force of attachers and lawyers in command of Gen. Sykes and Rill, his tried and trusty aide-de-camp, made no assault upon the works. The cessation of hostilities is, however, but the full before the storming. It is expected that Sykes and Bill will lead a cohort of vans and van men this morning against the fortress on the hill. An attachment on a second note given by Miss Taylor to McManus, the West Brighton coal dealer, is returnable to-day, and if there is no appearance at Justice Langton's court the latter will undoubtedly grant a judg. ment, and Sykes and Hill will soon be knee deep

in conflict. After Sykes and his followers had been released on their own recognizances Monday aftertoon they returned to the Bellevue Club about 6:30 o'clock to attend to the van load, they had packed and get another one ready. The proceedings were punctuated with haggles, but sykes and Bill succeeded in getting up stairs when they explained to Mr. Vreeland, custodian of the front stairway, that they only wanted the things in the spare bedrooms, and would touch othing of the personal property of the inmates. This spare room furniture belonged to Mr. one of the managers of the Goodridge estate, in one of the houses of which Miss Tayor lived at one time. Sykes, Bill, and the rest hustled out the furniture and piled it in the vans. Even in the midst of the harrowing scenes, the members of the Bellevue Club could not fail to be amused at the suave manner in which Sykes went about the place appraising the various articles he intended carting away. The sideboard, belonging to Kelly the furni-

ure man, Sykes said was worth about \$2 for his purposes, and expressed mild surprise, mingled with incredulity, when Kelly's man informed him it cost \$45. It went for \$2 worth just the same, and was piled on the truck, notwithstanding the objections of Kelly's man The \$325 piano was valued by Sykes at \$75, The \$325 plano was valued by Sykes at \$75, and Bill called a \$2 turn on the \$15 mantel clock. The billiard table belonging to Mr. Donnelly cost \$450, but it was a mere lagatelle to Sykes, who "guessed" it to be worth about \$25. Mr. Bonnelly winced. Sykes finally decided not to touch the clock or billiard table, as they were personal property of the clubmen, and everylosity, including Bill, felt relieved.

When the vans were filled Mr. Vreeland approached Sykes and Bill and said:
"You have now taken all property covered by attachment and by the execution issued under the attachment. Is it not so?"

Sykes and Bill put their heads together for a moment, and then Sykes said:
"Yep, Got all we want. Good-by."

There was no godspeed extended them as Sykes and Bill mounted their triumphal vans and drove off.

Furniture Man. Kelly, then proceeded to yet.

and Bill mounted their triumphal vans and drove off.
Furniture Man Kelly then proceeded to get out a writ of replevin for his \$45 sideboard, and the end, therefore, is by no means yet. Mr. Sidell also took a hand by consulting Judge C. B. Ingersoll of 170 Broadway, and the latter has prepared papers to tring civil action against Sykes. McManus, and Lawyer Powers for wrongful taking of his property.

Although there was no fight yesterday, the Bellevne Club house was not the most quiet place on Staten Island. The fact that there were no hostilities induced cunning performances on the part of several of the score of people who are interested in the house. The taking of time by the forelock was the order of the day. Before the inmates of the house had awakened the piano company's young man, with moustache and yachting cap, appeared on the seven with a van, determined to rescue his piano before tien, sykes and Capt, Bill should with monstache and yachting cap, appeared on the scene with a van, determined to rescue his piano before tien, Sykes and Capt. Bill should arrive. When the inmates came down to break-fast the piano was gone.

Then barricading operations began Mr. Vree-band and his beleaguered courseles prepared sev-eral signs, inscribed; "Take Notice All tres-passing on these private grounds forbidden un-der negative of the law.

passing on these private grounds forbidden der penalty of the law," and affixed them convenient trees at the two gates leading to the house. The gates were charbed and locked securely. At the house all doors were locked, and ingress and egress allowed through a diningroom window only. This was done in order that the house might be instantly closed upon the approach of the enemy. Mactal law was instituted for the day, and the gaztison waited patiently for whatever the day might being forth. forth.

About 3:45 o'clock a many reachest the house and announced that became from L. Baumann' furniture house and that he had a van he de furniture house and that he had a van he de furniture.

As the manufacture of the contract of the

and announced that became from t. Baumann's furniture house and that he had a van he de-sired to bring into the premises. As the innate-recognized the rights of the furniture firm, the recognized the rights of the furniture firm, the gates were unbarred and in came the van. As it clattered up the driveway, looks were drawn, and a little air was let into the house as the garrison went out on the piazza. The furniture firm had the assistance of Deputy Sheriff Schroeder of the Nineteenth ward, Itooskiya, who came to see that heither Sykes nor any one else should interfere to prevent the removal of the furniture. Several men then ransucked the upper floors and the parlor, taking everything belonging to them. Chairs, tables, and bedroom suits were bundled into the van, while the Sheriff stood by displaying his badge.

When there was nothing in the parlor but the matting on the floor Mr. Vreelsinf called a half and inquired the price of the matting, it was four attendants to carry him up stairs and put him in one of the cell rooms which are reserved for the worst patients.

Partiridge succeeded in creating as much expensed at the price of the matting it was appraised at \$8, and Mr. Vreeland and his partners decided to buy it, and the matting remainders decided to buy it. and inquired the price of the matting. It was appraised at \$8, and Mr. Vreeland and his partners decided to buy it, and the matting remained. From the amount of furniture removed it seemed that everything in the house was going. One of the furniture men said Miss Taylor had purchased \$190 worth of goods at the Sixth avenue store and \$203 worth at the Eighth avenue place, and had paid but \$40 on the first lot and \$21 on the second, so everything must be taken. One of the witnesses on the plazza was Najain Moses, the Syrian chef of the club house. He viewed the proceedings calmly until one of the men appeared bearing: a large refrigerator. Then the Syrian's gentle heart melted. He had been in Miss Taylor's employ, and as the refrigerator passed him he said:

"Ah, too bad, too bad! She haf gif me it," pointing to the ice box. "She told me I haf it, and I gif her fiftin dellars, too. Ah, too bad, too bad!"

This outburst did not delay the man with the refrigerator, and the Syrian went indoors to console himself.

The clubmen have no; yet heard anything more of the bond which Mr. Erastus Wiman suggested he might be able to get to retain the furniture, and, from the way things are going, it is fair to assume that when the club people they will have.

The Late Cot. d. H. Platt.

Col. J. H. Platt, who was drowned at Green Lake, Col., on last Sunday, as THE SEN anounced yesterday, was well known in this city. having lived here for nearly twenty-three years He was born in Vermont, and was a Colonel in the war of the rebellion. After the war became the war of the rebellion. After the war he came to this city and became interested in the oil resining business. He was for a number of years President of the Platt & Washburn Company, oil refiners at 58 Pearl street, and resigned from that position in 1888 to go to Benver, where he started in the paper manufacturing business, and was head of the Denver Paper Mills at the time of his death. Col. Platt was also prominent in politics in this city. In 1884 he ran against Perry Belmont for Congress, but was defeated. Col. Platt has a fine summer house at Queens, L. He leaves a widow and three children.

Testing Washington Con'.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 14. The United States nonitor Monterey sailed from Mare Island Navy Yard yesterday, for Astoria, Or., whence she will go to Puget Sound to make a practical test in her furnaces of coal from several Washington mines. Until very recently all of the coal burned by the Pacific squadron has been purchased by the Navy Department from British Columbia mines, though strong protests have repeatedly been made by the commercial organizations of several Puget Sound cities.

The Ericason Reaches New Orleans. NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 14. The torpedo boat Ericsson, built at Dubuque, reached here this evening. The Ericsson will be docked here at once, in order that her permanent wheels may be put in place before she begins her journey to New York. She has behaved handsomely on the run down the river, and all her machinery is working excellently. She was greeted by a delegation who went up on the tug H. D. Woods to meet and escort her to New Orleans.

The Governor-General at ht. dohn St. John, N. B., Aug. 14. Lord and Lady Aberdeen arrived here about midnight, and rere met at the depot by Sir Leonard Tilly and were met at the depot by Sir Leonard Tilly and Mayor Robertson, and at some drove to the resi-dence of the former. Several thousand people were at the depot and in the street leading thereto, and cheered justily as the party alighted from the train and drove away. The city is crowded with visitors for to-day's festivities.

"It will all come out in the wash," u pos un Pearline. LOCAL BUSINESS TROUBLES.

The Old States Island Byeing Establis ment Insolvent Linbilities \$100,000.

James T. Young and Lucien Oudin have been pointed receivers for the Old Staten Island Dyeing Establishment, whose principal office is at 98 Duane street, with works at West New Brighton. The receivers were appointed on the application of all the trustees, James T. Young, J. Davis Tileston, Edward L. Kalbfleisch, George Stayner, and Samuel Marsh Young. Their ounds were fixed at \$25,000. George M. Van Hoesen was appointed referee in the matter. It is alleged that the company is insolvent, and unable to meet notes aggregating \$61,000 which mature before Oct. 1. The total Habilities are about \$133,000, and the available assets are \$63,500, as follows: Cash, \$500; supplies, \$20, 000; bills and accounts receivable, \$30,-000; amount earned on work finished. but not delivered. \$15,000. Besides these assets there are the factory property and plant at West. New Brighton, which is mortgaged for \$74,239, the equity in which, however, the trustees do not think will make up the deficiency between the available assets and the liabilities. This property has heretofore been valued, it is said, at \$397,000.

The company has eighteen branch establish-

property has heretofore been values, it is said.

At \$.23°,000.

The company has eighteen branch establishments, of which eight are in this city, two in Brooklyn, and one each in Newark, Boston, Bailmore, Philadelphia, Chicago, Cleveland, Cinciumati, and on Staten Island. The business has been established many years, and the present company was incorporated in August, 1888, succeeding the N. Y. Dyeing and Printing Establishment, whose charter had expired. The capital was \$154,000, divided among forty-five stockholders, the largest being J. D. Tileston, 155 shares; J. T. Young, 140; N. B. McSorley, 100; estate of T. A. McSorley, 100, James T. Young was President, Heretofore the company has claimed a surplus over capital of \$108,875. A statement of its condition on Max 20, 1893, showed: Assets, \$310,260; liabilities, \$157,290. The unsecured liabilities now are placed at \$125,000, and on open accounts \$23,000. Among the credition are the Manhattan Company, \$12,500; James L. Morgan & Co., \$0,138; Bank of Staten Island, \$5,000; J. H. Mills, \$15,000; Ames Coal Company, Philadelphia, \$1,465; A. Harrison & Co., Pawtucket, R. L. \$2,746; New York Dyewood and Chemical Company, \$1,510; D. F. Tiemann & Co., \$1,136; Weeks & Parr, \$1,231; Inited States Express Company, \$1,557; Bloomington Coal Company, \$1,473; Smith, Cray & Co., 41,503; P. Ascher & Co., \$1,160; Weeks & Parr, \$1,231; Inited States Express Company, \$1,557; Bloomington Coal Company, \$1,473; Smith, Cray & Co., 41,503; P. Ascher & Co., \$1,160; Granger Foundry and Machine Company, Providence, \$1,189.

The American Saloon Fixture Company of Chicago do business at 657 Broadway as a branch of their Chicago concern, have been unable to settle the attachments obtained by two creditors and help show the same Miller, Green & Jung of Chicago do business at 657 Broadway as a branch of their Chicago concern, have been unable to settle the attachments obtained by two creditors and help show the same Miller, Green & Jung of Chicago and have confessed judgment in Chicago, and h company has eighteen branch establish of which eight are in this city, two in est C. Hunt, dealer in photographic sup-

plies at 758 Lexington avenue, made an assignment yesterday to Charles H. Loeber, giving the latter a preference for \$672.

Louis Hannemann has been appointed receiver for the firm of Klernan & Reilly, liquor dealers at First avenue and Forty-eighth street, in a brought by Patrick Klernan against Patrick

teilly.
Many creditors of Cohn & Milhelser, wholesale Many creditors of Cohn & Milmelser, who issue and retail grocers at 826 Washington street, called at the Sheriff's office yesterday to see about their claims. The writs of replevin put in the Sheriff's hands by fifty-four creditors aggregate over \$44,000. It was stated yesterday that some of the goods replevined had been turned over to the creditors, while the Sheriff is holding other goods, and it was emphatically stated that no goods had been removed by the firm which the Sheriff had in bis possession.

Mr. C. Christrup, known in this city for many cears as an orchestra leader and teacher

music, died vesterday of heart disease at his

old. He was born in Denmark. At 5 years he took his first lessons upon the plano and violin. At 20 he was engaged as first violinist at the Royal Italian Opera at Copenhagen. At 25 he was appointed musical director of a milltary band composed of both wind instruments and string instruments, and during the years and string instruments, and during the years while he held that place he composed a great number of pieces. From 1853 to 1860 his hand was stationed at Altona, and it gave nightly concerts at Hamburg, which became very popular. He retired from the leadership of that band in 1862 and took charge of the Alhambra orchestra at Copenhagen. In 1867 the Alhambra closed, and Mr. Christrup came to New York. He was engaged at first as a leading violinist in some of our theatre ovehestras, afterward going upon the road as a conductor. From 1873 to 1883 he was conductor of the orchestra in a number of New York theatres, including Niblo's, the Park, Booth's, and the Eagle. Since 1875 to 1883 he was conductor of the orchestry in a nomber of New York theatres, including Niblo's, the Park, Booth's, and the Eagle. Since that time he had devoted bimself to teaching and up to 1886 he was a professor at the Conservatory of Music in this city. In that year he opened a conservatory of his own. At the time of his death he was teacher of the violin at Fordham College. His funeral will be on Thursday, and he will be buried in Kensley Cemetery Miss Jennie Haight, the artist, died at he home. Bridgeport, last evening. For nine day ome, Bridgeport, last evening. be had been semi-unconstions

carriage broke down and the horses ran through the principal streets of Bridgeport. The occupants of the carriage were thrown out and seriously injured. Miss Haight kept in the carriage until it was within three doors of her own home, when she was thrown out. It was found she had sustained a fracture of the skull. She was young and popular in society. She first studied art at the Art. League in New York city. Her student life was continued in Paris, where she spent three years studying under Bougiereau and other masiers. In a competition in which 1,900 students took part, she won a fewel by painting a portrait of the future wife of one of her instructors. About a year and a half ago she returned from Paris and established a studio in New York. Among her isstest pictures are those of a daughter of the Countes de Argu of Paris and the Rev. Charles be Lyon Nichols of New York. The latter was on exhibition on Fifth avenue recently.

John Quincy Adams, eldest son of Charles Francis Adams, United States Minister to England during the civil war, died yesterday morning at his home in Quincy. Mass. of apoplexy. He was born in Boston on Sept. 22, 1833, and was graduated from Harvard in 1833. Two years later he was admitted to the Suffolk county bar. During the civil war he was on isov. Andrew's staff. He was elected to the Massachusetts Legislature from the town of Quincy in 1866, but was defeated when a candidate the following year because he had declared his approval of Andrew Johnson's part with the Republican party. He was then nominated for the Governorship by the Democrats. He was defeated, but was elected as a Democrat to the Legislature in 1866 and 1870. In 1871 he was again the Democratic candidate for Governor and again defeated. He took no prominent part in politics after that, aithough he was always conspicuous in the town affairs of Quincy. He was chosen a member of the Harvard corporation in 1877. Mr. Adams was a grandson of one President of the United States and great-grandson of another. He was named afte

Mrs. Mary M. Counery, wife of Thomas R. Connery, for seventren years manager of the Yeu Fork Heroid, and now the editor of fine A West, died at her home, 2.110 Madison avenue, at to clock last evening after an illness of three months. Mrs. Connery was a native of Ireland and was 53 years old. Her maiden name was flourke, and she would have celebrated the thirt-lift anniversary of her welding he day. She leaves five daughters and two sons.

Charles A Hills and C. died a bis residence.

Charles A. Hills, aged 62, died at his residence in Albany last night. He was a widower and had no children. He was it hamberlain of Al-bany from 1886 up to the time of his death, and for several years previous to that time was Re-ceiver of Taxes. He was a well-known financie and prominent Democrat. John Freilinghuysen, a well-known lawyer of acuth Jersey, died at his home in Haritan yea-terday. He was 33 years old and was a second cousts of the late Secretary of State Freiing-huysen. He was a law partner of Congressman Alvah Clark and Secretary of the Somerset Bible Society.

The Rev. Edward N. Howe died quite sud-denly at Saratoga on Monday, aged 57 years. He was at one time prominent in Methodist uninisterial circles, and had been a member of the Troy Conference for thirty-five years.

Prof. Joseph A. Armsley, the eminent Syriar scholar, died on Monday at Glendors, Cal. He was 72 years old.

Kixosrow, Ont., Aug. 14. - The driver and fireman of an east-bound freight on the Grand Trunk Railroad report an attempt to wreck the western-bound Grand Trunk express near Glad-stone station yesterday. A number of ties were laid across the track in such a way that the wreck of the express would have been certain. The attempt, it is thought, was made by Chicago tramps.

The American Chemical Society's Meeting The American Chemical Society will hold its nual session in room 42 of the Polytechnic institute, Brooklyn, to-day and to-morrow addition to these sensions, which are for the presentation of papers and discussions, the local committee has arranged for excursions and visits to chemical manufactories and other places of scientific interest during the wegs.

MGR. SATOLLI AT BUTLER.

GREETED WITH CANNON ROARS AND BILLTOP FIRES

He Will Take Part To-day in the terebration of the Neventh Centenary of Nr. An-PATERSON, N. J., Aug. 14, St. Anthony brine, the little binesione chapel which vrom it the top of a hill at Butler, N. J., was ablaze with colored lights, and festoonings of ferns and flowers decorated the entrance and Interior tonight in honor of Mgr. Satolli, the Apostolic Delegate. The congregation and good Catholics for miles about turned out en masse to greet him. The occasion of his presence is the celsbration of the swenth centenary of St. Anthony Mgr. Satolli being a member of the third order of St. Francis, Father Albert, the rector of the church, thought at fitting to invite him to take part in the celebration.

The Apostolic belegate arrived from Washington at Jersey City at 4:42 P. M. He was met by the Very Revs. Boniface Da Verona, O. S. F. and Daniel A. Toffla, O. S. F., of New York cuty, Superintendent McKelvey of the Susquelanua and Western Rallroad kindly offered a private ear to convey the Delegate from Jersey City to Butler. The party accompanying the Apostolic Delegate from Jersey City to Butler, besides the elergymen already mentioned, consisted of two Redemptorist Fathers of Saratoga Springs, one of whom will preach the sermon at pontifical high mass to-morrow, the flev, Father Francis, O. S. F., of Croghan, N. V. of Butler, N. Y. The train left Jersey City at

other P. M., after Mgr. Sa olli had been enter-tained by Mgr. Seton, rector of st. Joseph's Church of that town. The interior of the private ear was decorated with the Papal colors and the Stars and Stripes.

On arriving at Butler station, at 8.45 o'clock, Mgr. Satolli was met by a delegation from St. Anthony's congregation with a carriage driver, by four white horses. After a few minites drive they reached the top of Butler Hill, where, two blocks from the church, the whole congregation was the desired the top of the stationary of the church in procession, amid the pealing of the church in procession, amid the pealing of the church in procession, amid the pealing of the church bells, the music of the Butler Silver Cornet Corps, and booming of cannon. As the procession entered the chapel the choir sang Ecce Sacerdos.

After the services in the chapel, which were after the services in the chapel, which were after the band entertained the visitors with an open air concert. Bonfires gleamed from the surrounding billtops, and a great light illuminated the church tower. Mgr. Satolil was escorted to the parochial house, which was decorated with bunting, the Papal colors, and vines. The Delegate sat down to the simple repast of the Francisco Extrems which consisted of the nated the church tower. Mgr. Saxolli was escorted to the parochial house, which was decorated with bunting, the Papal colors, and vines. The Delegate sat down to the simple repast of the Franciscan Fathers, which consisted of but two dishes, instead of a number of courses.

At 10:30 A. M. to-morrow the Apostolic Delegate will celebrate pontificial high mass, assisted by the Franciscan Fathers. The mass will be followed by a sermon on the life and miracles of the great thaurmaturgist of the Franciscan Inter will be a religious procession through the wood known as Grace Valley and dedicated to "Our Lady of Sorrows." Brief services will be held at the chapels in the woodland.

St. Anthony's Shrine is one of the most unique edifices of its kind in the country. The altar is a reproduction of Mount Cavairy, while on the right is the shring wherein lies the figure of St. Anthony surrounded by relics. Over the altar is a painting of the saint surrounded by his guardian angels in bas relief. The whole interior is modelled after a famous Old World church. The interior walls. e decorated with oyster shells, and small stone laid in cement, so that the interior represents a grotto.

Can't Compete With the Kindling Wood

The Bedell & Trimmer Kindling Wood Company, which has headquarters at 398 to 406, Henderson street, Jersey City, has suspended operations. Ex-Finance Commissioner Alvan A. Bedell, the head of the concern, says that the suspension is only temporary, but he can-not tell when business will be resumed. The company has several mills in Jersey City, and emuloys about 300 men. Mr. Bedell says the firm has been fighting the Standard Wood Com-pany, known as the Kindling Wood Trust, and that it has been running recently at a loss of \$500 weekly.

J. B. Van Schaick, son of Jenkins Van Schaick, the stock broker, was severely hurt on the Stock Exchange yesterday morning. Sugar was shooting up and down, citpping off the heads of the

little chaps with limited margins and raising old Ned generally. Young Mr. Van Schalek was summoned from his spot in the sugar crowd to the telephone, and in his rush he slipped and wrenched his leg so badly that he had to be taken houne. He will be at home two weeks, his physician says. An area of high barometric pressure oack a .n along

the north Atlantic coast yesterday, accommended by casterry winds and fog, keeping the temperature slightly below the normal over New York and New England. The temperature has fallen 10° to 12° over the northwestern States and has remained nearly sta-

rie weather in this city was cloudy and foggy early yesterday, but clear in the afternoon. Highest official temperature, 70°; lowest, 61°; average humidity, 80 per cent.; wind mostly southerly, five miles an hour;

The weather in this city was cloudy and foggy early

tionary elsewhere.

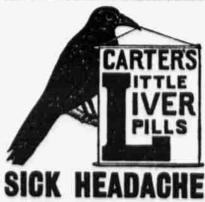
The thermometer at Perry's pharmacy in Tax Ser building recorded the temperature yesterday as fol



WASHINGTON FORECAST FOR WEDNESDAY.
For Maine, increasing cloudiness showers in northern portion; warmer; southwest winds. For New Hampshire and Vermont, increasing For Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticus,

showers; cooler; south winds becoming westerly. For easter: Pennsylvania, increasing cloudiness For New Jersey, fair: warmer; south winds.

For western Pennsylvania and western New York. increasing cloudiness and showers; cooler; southwes



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